

LIVED ON EDGE OF VESUVIUS CRATER

Italian Professor Recites Experience He Had While Lava, Ashes and Rock Were Shot 2,500 Feet Skyward.

ELECTRICAL PHENOMENA STRONG CHARACTERISTIC

Braves Terrible Death for Benefit of Science, Which Will Be Helped by What He Learned Personally.

NAPLES, April 14.—The press today succeeded in reaching the highest habitable point on Mt. Vesuvius, where Professor Matteucci, director of the royal observatory, has courageously held to his post throughout the eruption. The noted scientist was found to be comparatively calm and undisturbed by his recent fearful experiences.

For three days Professor Matteucci and his little band were cut off from the outside world. Their provisions ran low, their rations consisting of cheese, bread and dried onions, until Professor Matteucci's urgent telegraphic appeals led a venturesome guide to push through on Friday with a stock of supplies for their relief.

In the meantime the professor had kept at his instruments, taking observations and making calculations day and night, while a perfect inferno raged around him. Prof. Matteucci today gave the following detailed narrative:

"I first observed Mount Vesuvius giving unusual signs about a month ago, when the lava began to overflow, taking a southwest direction. This gradually increased as several small lava streams formed into one great current.

"The real danger began the middle of last week. Then an enormous stream of lava came from the summit, meeting other streams which burst from the lower strata. It was this that overwhelmed Boscotrecase.

"Throughout the lava discharge the volcano was comparatively quiet and without electrical phenomena or explosions. The only ominous sign was the advancing wave and cinders, forming an enormous cloud in the shape of a pine tree over the crater.

"Our really terrible period came at 3 o'clock Sunday morning and lasted until 8 o'clock. The mountain, which hitherto had been silent, suddenly gave out a deafening roar and a great rent was made in its cone. Huge solid rocks were hurled skyward. Some of them fell near the observatory, threatening to crash in the roof; but most of them fell far outside observatory zone.

"There was no scoria in this discharge, but solid bullet-like stones, which cut the roof and damaged the windows. Throughout Sunday enormous solid blocks of stone rose to a height of 2500 feet from the crater, while ashes and sand were thrown much higher, but toward Monday the terrible earthquake shocks gradually diminished.

"One of the worst features of the eruption was the unusual extent of the electrical phenomena, darkness being broken by vivid flashes of lightning, giving the sky a black-like color, with short, heavy peals of thunder interspersed. These moments were terrible, very terrible. Yes, it was a veritable hell. Compared with other eruptions," continued the observer, "this is one of the most important in the history of Vesuvius. Its effects are less terrible than those of the eruption in the year 79 A. D., when Pompeii was buried, but it equals in intensity the great eruptions of 1631 and 1872.

"What results this eruption will yield to science is not yet certain. Eruptions are not exact in science. You cannot count on Vesuvius; each of its eruptions has its characteristics. This was marked by an abundance of electrical phenomena. I have collected quantities of cinders and scoria for comparison with similar matter from other eruptions, and later I will collect large stones."

500 ACRES OF LAND
AFLOAT IN WISCONSIN
OSHKOSH, Wis., April 13.—About 500 acres of the Butte des Morts marsh, opposite the village of Butte des Morts, is afloat, and it is feared that the bog will be carried into the Fox River through Oshkosh into Lake Winnebago, causing much damage to the bridges.

And Bellamy Storer was kin to the Longworths, too.—Houston Post.

FOUR KILLED IN CHURCH PANIC

Four Hundred People Attending Easter-eve Services in Chicago Catholic Church Are Stampeded by Fire Alarm.

WOMEN AND LITTLE CHILDREN VICTIMS.

People Crowd to Center of the Building, Which Causes Floor to Give Way—Score or More Injured—Some Will Die.

CHICAGO, April 14.—During a panic, which followed a fire tonight, while 400 persons were participating in Easter-eve services in St. Ludmilla Roman Catholic church, corner of Twenty-fourth street and Albany avenue, three children and one woman were killed and a score of others injured, several seriously.

The majority of the worshippers in the church, at the time a false alarm of fire was given, were women and children, and in a few minutes all were in a tangled mass, fighting to escape from the supposed danger. Many persons jumped through windows, but the greater portion crowded to the center aisle. The extra weight proved too much for the floor, and some of the beams supporting it broke.

The cracking of timbers increased the fright of the now terrified women and children, and every one in the place became panic-stricken, men, women and children fighting desperately with each other in an effort to reach the outside.

Women and children suffered most in the struggle, and when the church was finally emptied, three children were lying dead in the aisles and one woman was so badly hurt that she died while being removed to the hospital.

The dead are: Mrs. Kate Kanik, knocked down and trampled upon, died from internal hemorrhages; Emma Hineka, 5 years old, trampled to death; Barbara Hornack, 10 years old, crushed in the crowd; Lillie Guat, aged 9, trampled to death. The most seriously injured were Bessie Lissak, age 5, crushed about body and internally injured, condition serious; Albert Chevak, hurt internally, cut and bruised about head and body; Mrs. Anno Sodak, hurt internally and severely bruised about body, and will probably die.

Fully a score of other persons, principally children, were more or less injured, but none fatally.

A boy's prank was responsible for the accident. While Rev. M. Farnik, pastor of the church, was offering the evening prayer, one of the crowd of boys who had been loitering outside the church suddenly pushed open the front door and shouted "Fire!" Seeing the serious effect his words had on the congregation, the boy ran away and the police have been unable to find him or to learn his identity.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS ON BASEBALL FIELDS.

NEW YORK, April 14.—Scores made today by the teams in the big leagues were as follows:
American League.
At Washington—R. H. E.
Washington.....3 7 2
Philadelphia.....4 11 1
Hughes and Hayden; Bender and Schreck.

National League.
R. H. E.
Brooklyn.....0 4 2
Boston.....1 5 1
Drescher and Berger; Lindeman and Needham.

At Philadelphia—R. H. E.
New York.....2 8 2
Philadelphia.....1 6 1
Taylor and Bresnahan; Kane and Doolin.

At Cincinnati—R. H. E.
Cincinnati.....1 7 0
Chicago.....0 7 2
Weimer and Phelps; Brown Reulbach and Kling.

ST. LOUIS, April 14.—St. Louis-Pittsburg games postponed; wet grounds.

American League.
At New York—R. H. E.
New York.....2 8 1
Boston.....1 11 2
Cheebro and McGuire; Young and Graham.

ARIZONA WEATHER.
WASHINGTON, April 14.—Arizona: Partly cloudy Sunday and Monday.

EXPLOSION IN TURRET OF KANSAS KILLS FIVE AND INJURES SEVERAL

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Two years ago to a day later than the Missouri disaster on a Friday and the 13th day of the month, six men were done to death in the forward turret of the battleship Kearsarge by one of those accidents which acquire additional terror for sailors because of their obscure original and almost impossibility of prevention. The Atlantic fleet had been for weeks engaged in most severe drills in the waters of the Caribbean Sea, culminating in the quarterly target practice. This practice was just about concluding with most satisfactory results up to yesterday, and it was confidently expected at the department, upon preliminary reports received, that all records would be broken in the matter of rapidity of fire and efficiency of the gunners.

But today, just at the close of the week's work, the department received a cablegram from Rear Admiral Evans, commander in charge of the Atlantic fleet, telling of a dreadful accident on one of his best ships, the Kearsarge. The news came from Caimanera, a cable station at the mouth of Guantanamo Bay, indicating that the Kearsarge itself had arrived at that place. A slight telegraphic error, requiring the consumption of some time to effect deciphering of the message, added to the anxiety of officials, as soon as they had made out the fact that a serious accident had occurred.

When the message was finally reduced to form it read as follows:

"Caimanera, secretary of navy, Washington—On April 13, about 3:15 p. m., shortly after the completion of the target practice of the Kearsarge's forward turret, while the powder was going below, three sections of the thirteen-inch charge of powder were ignited. The charge of powder in the other lift, just below, caught, and but one section of the 13-inch remained intact after the explosion. The cause is unknown. The matter is being investigated. Lieutenant Joseph M. Graene, gun umpire, has been sent to Maryland in a very critical state. The following have since died: Lieutenant Huggins, turret officer; Peter Nordberg, gunner's mate; Theodore Nagell, seaman; Anton Thorsen, seaman; Julius E. Koster, turret captain, first class; Ellis H. Athey, seaman. The following were dangerously injured by the accident, and recovery is doubtful: W. King, ordinary seaman. Will bury dead at Guantanamo. The vessel was uninjured."

Residences and next of kin of the victims are as follows: Peter Nordberg, gunner's mate, third class, residence at New York, next of kin Margaret Nordberg, mother Sanaval, Sweden. Theodore Nagell, seaman, residence at Elizabeth, N. J., next of kin, Louis Fraefel, guardian, at Elizabeth, N. J.; Olaus Anton Thorsen, ordinary seaman, residence at New York City, next of kin, Elias Thorsen at New York; Julius Koster, turret captain, first class, residence at Chicago, next of kin, John Peterson, uncle at Chicago; Ellis Homer Athey, seaman, residence at Parkersburg, W. Va., next of kin, W. Athey, father, at Parkersburg, W. Va. The following were dangerously injured by the accident and of whom recovery is doubtful: Wm. King, seaman, residence at Appleton, Mo., next of kin, Mrs. Alice Cox, Appleton, Mo. The following message of condolence was telegraphed to the commander in charge of the fleet Admiral Evans, by Acting Secretary Newberry:

April 14, 1906.
"Evans, Maine, naval station, Caimanera: The department is deeply grieved by the unfortunate action on board the Kearsarge, which occasion-

ed the death and injury in performance of duty of brave officers and men, and the navy expresses its heartfelt sympathy with the injured and wishes for a speedy recovery from their wounds. Spare no effort to ease the sufferings of the injured in every possible manner and show ever honor to the dead." Immediately on receiving the cablegram Acting Secretary Newberry carried it to President Roosevelt at the White House, and was authorized to send the foregoing expression of sympathy. He also communicated the sad news to Secretary Bonaparte at his home in Baltimore over the long distance telephone.

Meanwhile, by direction of Admiral Converse, chief of the navigation bureau, Captain Potter, assistant chief, and Commander Wilson were busily engaged in looking up the addresses of relatives of the victims of the accident and sending telegrams, acquainting them with the news. Nothing more could be done in Washington until further details were received from Admiral Evans. The first feeling of officers at the navy department after reading the cablegram was one of surprise that the accident had resulted in so little loss of life.

The Kearsarge's forward turret is of the super-imposed type. In other words, an eight-inch gun turret sat upon the top of the 13-inch gun turret, where the accident occurred. In the lower turret were twenty-four men, and in the upper turret sixteen. An ammunition hoist connected the two, and had its powder in the lower hoist exploded, probably, every man in the two turrets would have been killed.

The full charge of powder for a 13-inch gun is too large to be handled by any one man, so it is divided into sections in canvas bags, and it was three of these, probably, just enough to fill one compartment in the ammunition hoist, which ignited.

As the cablegram states, the cause of ignition was not known, but the first belief at the navy department is that in cleaning up the turret and throwing open the breeches of the big gun after the last round had been fired, some small bit of smoldering

canvas bagging was blown out of one of the guns as the big breech block was swung around, only to fall upon the ammunition hoist, where surplus powder was being returned to the magazines below. Had the remainder of this powder exploded there might have been a repetition of the Missouri disaster, when twenty-six men were killed in the turret and in the magazines below.

It may be noted, however, that the cause of the accident in the case of the Missouri was entirely different from that of the Kearsarge, for the Missouri turret breechblock was swung open before the burning powder had escaped, resulting in the ignition of the powder in the turret. The ordnance officers were quick to guard against a repetition of an accident of that kind by fitting out the turret guns in battleships with automatic spraying devices and an air blast, which made it impossible to have a "flare-back."

Naval regulations prescribe exactly what is to be done in cases of this kind. The admiral in command orders immediately a court of inquiry to ascertain the cause of the accident and place responsibility therefor, and a court-martial will follow if anyone is found at fault.

The Kearsarge, while not one of the latest, is regarded as one of the best battleships in the American fleet. She is commanded by Captain Winslow, is of 11,520 tons displacement, is 375 feet in length, 72 feet in breadth and 23-1/2 feet in draft, with a speed record of 18.82 knots and battery of 22 guns, four-inch, and 34 guns below that size. She was launched in 1896 and commissioned in 1900.

Lieutenant John M. Hudgins, the only officer who lost his life by the explosion on the Kearsarge, was a native of Virginia, and was appointed to the naval academy from that State in 1890. He was assigned to the engineer corps upon leaving the academy in 1894 because of his particular aptitude for engineering and his mechanical skill. He took especial interest in the subject of wireless telegraphy and became an expert in that line. He was personally identified with the development of the wireless system as now in use by the navy, having been attached to the bureau of equipment during experiments and the inauguration of the system.

LYNCH RAPISTS DEFEATS HOPPE EIGHT-HOUR DAY

Taken from Springfield, Mo., Jail After Having Assaulted White Girl.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., April 14.—A mob tonight took two negroes from the county jail, hanged them to an electric tower in the center of the public square and built a fire under them as they hung.

They were Horace Duncan and James Copeland, both under 21 years of age. They were in jail charged with assaulting Mabel Edmondson, a white girl, last night.

Fully 5000 people went to the jail at 9 o'clock and with telephone poles and sledge hammers literally tore the jail to pieces. Finally the two negro suspects were dragged from the jail and taken to the center of the public square and hanged. This was fully a mile from the jail, and the mob marched down one of the principal streets of the town, shouting and firing pistols.

Mabel Edmondson came here recently from Monett, Mo., to obtain employment as a domestic servant. Last night she was riding in a buggy with Charles Cooper, a young man of Springfield.

In a second part of the road the couple were held up by two negroes. The man was rendered unconscious and the girl dragged from the buggy and into the woods by the roadside and assaulted. The two negroes lynched tonight were suspected and arrested, but were only partially identified.

The mob threatens to return to the jail and hang four other negroes charged with murder.

NEW YORK, April 14.—George F. Slosson in part redeemed himself to-night for his defeat in the 10-1 championship billiard match with Hoppe, when he played recently in the Grand Central Palace.

Slosson and the young champion met in the eleventh game of the world's championship 18-2 tournament in the Madison Square Garden concert hall tonight, and Slosson outplayed the youth from start to finish, winning by a score of 500 to 245.

Only in one inning, the third, was there a semblance of championship calibre in Hoppe's billiards, while Slosson invariably gave proof of his expertness at this style.

BISBEE BEATEN

Telephone messages late last night from Douglas brought disappointment to the admirers of the local Y. M. C. A. bowling team, which went to Douglas yesterday and was defeated during the evening by the Y. M. C. A. team by a score of 2420 to 2277.

Too many splits during the course of the game is the only excuse the Bisbee boys had to send over the wire last night. Outside of Miller not one of the boys bowled up to his average. It was believed at the gym last night that "stage fright" may have had something to do with the defeat.

Douglas won by only 143 pins in three games, five men bowling for each team. The highest score made in a single game was 200 by Christy of the Copper City team. His mate, Demerest, carried off the honors, running up 637 pins for the three games.

Colorado Smelting & Refining Company reduces Hours and Wages.

DENVER, April 14.—To take effect May 1, the American Smelting & Refining Company will extend the eight-hour day to all the employees in its five Colorado plants who come in contact with furnace operations. This will affect about 3500 men. Only out-of-door men, mostly laborers, are not included in the new order.

General Manager Franklin Guitman of the American Smelting and Refining Company made the announcement today. Hitherto all employees, except those exempted by law, were working twelve hours. The men will receive an advance in wages for the time worked of about 20 per cent. For example, those formerly receiving \$3 for twelve hours will receive under the new scale \$2.40 for eight hours.

Three shifts will be worked in place of two as heretofore, and the number of men employed will be considerably increased. Granting of the eight-hour day is voluntary on the part of the company.

LUANG PRABANG DESTROYED BY FIRE
April 13.—Luang Prabang, the capital of French Indo-China, has been almost destroyed by fire. Five hundred houses and the French school were burned. No fatalities are reported.

Court review amendments in all the "new spring shades" and styles are being offered in the Senate on the rate bill.

CORNERSTONE IS LAID BY TEDDY

President Makes Impressive Talk at Start of Office Building for Members of House of Representatives.

QUALIFIES REMARKS AGAINST CORPORATIONS.

Gathering in Washington in Which Many Notable Statesmen Contrast With Green Trees and Lawns.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The laying of the cornerstone of the office building for the House of Representatives with solemn Masonic ceremonies this afternoon was made notable by the presence of the President of the United States and many of his Cabinet, by Supreme Court members, by representatives of foreign governments, by Congressmen and a large portion of Washington's population.

The day was ideal for such an important ceremonial and without so much as even a trifling delay the immense stone, which occupied the northeast corner of the building, was placed in position with the ancient ceremonial of Masonic faith.

Great attention had been paid to the care and comfort of the thousands who were accorded an opportunity to witness the exercises and to listen to one of the most notable addresses ever delivered by a President during his public career.

Laces and hunting were everywhere. Stand after stand was provided, and high above all other vantage places was the President's box, overlooking the Capitol plaza, and fronting the great white Capitol building on the west and the Library of Congress on the east.

Palms and growing plants were there, and the faint touch of the new green of the trees, shading off into the richer green of the plaza, made an inspiring picture. To this add the rich dress of hundreds of Knights Templars, with their waving plumes, and the subdued costumes of the Masons, with the lambskin aprons and white gloves, scarlet uniforms for the Marine band and the blue of the United States Engineer band, and the picture is complete.

Without so much as waiting for the applause to cease, Speaker Cannon, waving his hand to silence the audience, said: "Citizens, it is my privilege at this time to introduce to you one who needs no introduction, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States." The President was in splendid voice and throughout his address, hearty and long continued applause greeted his words.

President Roosevelt, after a preliminary in which he recited much of the early history of this country, its trials and hardships, said in part:

"There are, in the body politic, economic and social many and grave evils, and there is urgent necessity for the sternest war upon them. There should be relentless exposure of and attack upon every evil map, whether politician or business man, every evil practice, whether in politics, in business, or in social life.

"The liar is no whit better than the thief, and if his mendacity takes the form of slander, he may be worse than most thieves. It puts a premium upon knavery untruthfully to attack an honest man, or even with hysterical with untruth. An epidemic of indiscriminate assault upon character does not good, but very great harm.

"One of the chief counts against those who make indiscriminate assault upon men in business or men in public life, is that they invite a reaction which is sure to tell powerfully in favor of the unscrupulous scoundrel who really ought to be attacked who ought to be exposed, who ought, if possible, to be put in the penitentiary.

"We can no more and no less afford to condone evil in the man of capital than evil in the man of no capital. The wealthy man who exults because there is a failure of justice in the effort to bring some trust magnate to an account for his misdeeds is as bad as, and no worse than, the so-called labor leader, who clamorously strives to excite a foul class feeling on behalf of some other labor leader who is implicated in murder. One attitude is as bad as the other, and no worse; in each case the accused is entitled to exact justice; and in neither case is there need of action by others which can be construed into an expression of sympathy for crime.

UGLY CHARGE AGAINST GORKY

Claimed That He is Traveling in This Country With Woman Who is Actress and Not His Lawfully Wedded Wife.

RUSSIAN NOVELIST DENIES ALLEGATION.

Says Lie Travels Fast and He Rushes to Make Reply to Accusation, Which He Brands as Falsehood.

NEW YORK, April 14.—When Maxim Gorky arrived in this country last Tuesday he stated to immigration officers that he was accompanied by Madame Gorky. This morning a statement was published that his companion is not his legal wife, who with his children remains in Russia.

As a result of this publication, Gorky today issued a statement, which translated reads as follows:

"I think this disgraceable act against me could not have come from the American people. My respect for them does not allow me to suspect that they lack so much courtesy in their treatment of women. I think that this dirt is conspired by friends of the Russian government.

My wife is my wife, the wife of Maxim Gorky. She and I both consider it the lowest to go into explanation about this. Everyone may say about us what he pleases. For us it remains to overlook the gossip of others. The best people of all kinds will be with us."

The published story went on to say that Madame Gorky, who is now with the author, is Andreeva, a Russian actress, with whom it is stated, he has lived since his separation from his wife about three years ago. An explanation was made that, being unable to secure a divorce in Russia, because of the strong official feeling against him, Gorky secured a divorce in Finland and was married to Andreeva before a notary.

When approached on this subject today Gorky said:

"The publication of such libel is a dishonor to the American press, and I am surprised that in a country famed for its love of fair play and its reverence for women such slanders as this should have gained credence.

"She is my wife. No law that was ever devised or made by man can make her more so than she is now. The insinuation that the relations existing between us are illicit are a base calumny. Never was union between man and woman more holy and moral than that of ours."

Madame Gorky tried to appease her husband at this point, but he struck a copy of the paper, in which the defamatory article appeared, and cried: "A lie travels fast, and I must overtake this one before it has gone too far. I will prepare a signed statement for the press and see if right and justice prevails in America."

expression of sympathy for crime.

"Again, the National Government must in some form exercise supervision over corporations engaged in interstate business—and all large corporations are engaged in interstate business—whether by license or otherwise so as to permit us to deal with the far-reaching evils of over-capitalization. This year we are making a beginning in the direction of serious effort to settle some of these economic problems by the railway-rate legislation.

"The first requisite in the public servants who are to deal in this shape with corporations, whether as legislators or as executives, is honesty. This honesty can be no respecter of persons. There can be no such thing as unilateral honesty. The danger is not really from corrupt corporations; it springs from the corruption itself, whether exercised for or against corporations.

"No good whatever will come from that warped and mock morality which denounces the misdeeds of men of wealth and forgets the misdeeds practiced at their expense; which denounces bribery, but blinds itself to blackmail; which foams with rage if a corporation secures favors by improper methods, and merely leers with hideous mirth if the corporation is itself wronged."